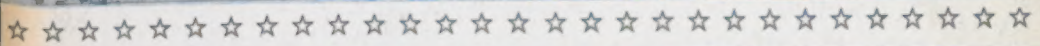


THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



Federalist



JANUARY 1956



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COVER: A springtime class meets under the sycamore in the University Yard.
OPPOSITE: University Troubadours pause for a song at Lisner Auditorium. They
have logged more than 100,000 miles entertaining at Air Force Bases, return
after New Year's from their 11th tour, this time to the Northeast Air Command.



LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago this charming snapshot was made at Copenhagen, a picture of four young men having fun together.

Anyone who reads news today will recognize their names as significant in our times. They are Ernst Bohr; George Gamow, now professor of theoretical physics at The George Washington University; Aage Bohr, now professor of physics at the University of Copenhagen; and Edward Teller, often called father of the H-bomb, who is now professor of physics at the University of California.

The year this picture was made Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, President of The George Washington University, was lecturing in Europe. He learned there of the rapid growth of a field of thought called "theoretical physics."

He returned to the United States, and after consulting with Dr. John C. Merriam, President of Carnegie Institution of Washington, became convinced that America needed intellectual stimulus in this direction.

It was following this that President Marvin brought to the United States as members of The George Washington University faculty Dr. Gamow and Dr. Teller. Each in later years made telling contributions to America's knowledge and use of nuclear energy.

When they came to the University Yard in Washington, they organized, at the request of President Marvin, a theoretical physics seminar. Atomic physicists of the community participated. In 1935, Carnegie Institution joined with the University to finance and set up the first in a series of Washington Conferences on Theoretical Physics. Great physicists of the world met together at these conferences.

During the 1939 meeting, in a University classroom, the father of the two boys pictured here, Dr. Niels Bohr of Copenhagen, made an auspicious announcement. He told of a personal communication from Dr. Lise Meitner. Thus the United States first learned of the fission of uranium with the release of atomic energy.

Margaret Davis

The University Honors the President of Uruguay

THE DEGREE of Doctor of Laws was awarded to Luis Batlle Berres, the President of The Republic of Uruguay, by the University at a Special Convocation in his honor called by direction of the University Board of Trustees at Lisner Auditorium last month.

University President Cloyd H. Marvin conferred the degree in behalf of the Board of Trustees before a

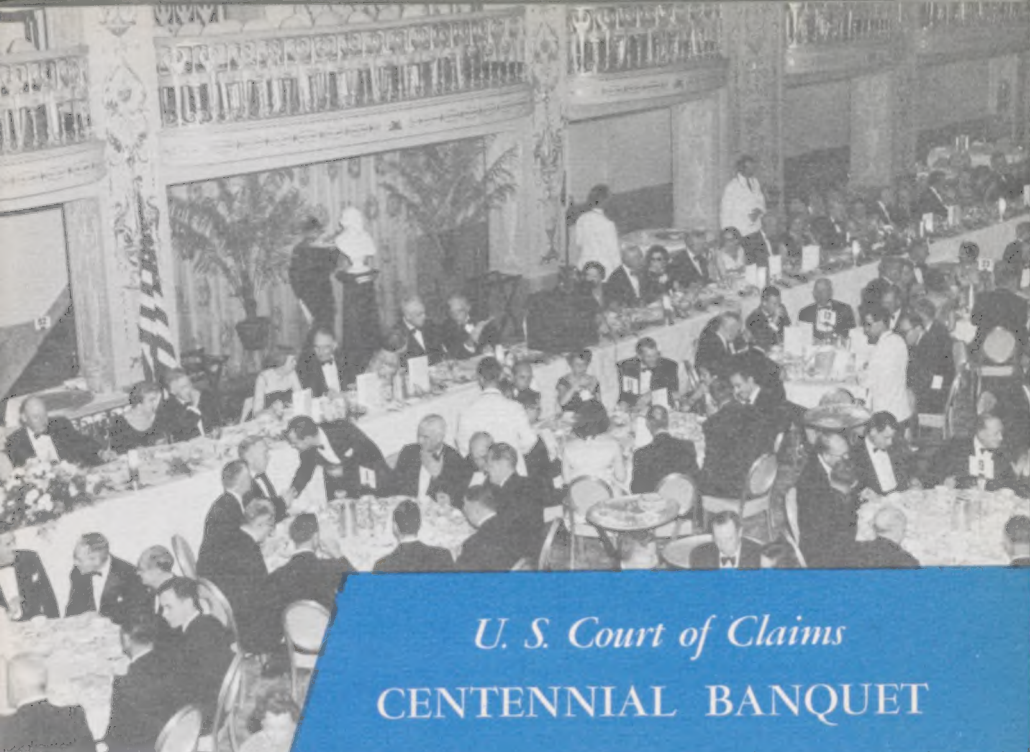
gathering which included the wife of President Batlle Berres, officials of Uruguay and of the United States, as well as University Trustees, officers, alumni and students.

Among the platform guests were His Excellency Dr. Jose A. Mora, Uruguayan Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Armando R. Malet, Minister of Finance of Uruguay; Ambassa-

(continued on page 34)

The academic procession enters Lisner Auditorium.





U. S. Court of Claims CENTENNIAL BANQUET

The U. S. Court of Claims was honored on the occasion of its 100th anniversary with a dinner given by the George Washington Law Association, the law alumni association of the University.

Approximately 600 attorneys and other friends of the Court, including Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Earl Warren, heard the achievements of the Court praised by H. Brian Holland, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, and Newell W. Ellison, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University. Toastmaster for the evening was the

Hon. Brooks Hays, Member of Congress from Arkansas and a Trustee of the University.

John E. McClure, General Chairman for the Dinner, read congratulatory telegrams from President Eisenhower, Attorney General Brownell, and University Trustee Evan Howell, who was Judge of the Court from 1947 to 1953.

Present members of the Court are Chief Judge Marvin Jones and Associate Judges Benjamin H. Littleton, Samuel E. Whitaker, J. Warren Madden, and Don N. Laramore.



H. BRIAN HOLLAND
*Assistant Attorney
General of the
United States*

"THROUGH its daily contact with cases involving virtually all of the executive departments and agencies, the Court of Claims has acquired detailed knowledge of their organization and methods of operation, as well as of the statutes and regulations under which they function. Its decisions have provided the basis for many of the rules which govern their activities. Thus it is well equipped to appraise the varied issues which come before it in their proper perspective and to exercise—as it has done in the past and continues to do—a constructive influence in the field of government administration."

Chief Justice Warren heads receiving line.



Above: Judge Whitaker greets Oswald S. Colclough, Dean of Faculties of the University.

Below: George H. Foster, Commissioner of the Court of Claims; C. Max Farrington, Assistant to the President of the University; Wilson Cowen, Commissioner of the Court of Claims.





Above, left: Judge Laramore; Mrs. Laramore; Joseph Hughes, President of the George Washington Law Association; Mrs. Hughes. Above, right: John E. McClure, General Chairman for the Dinner; Mrs. Earl Warren; Mrs. McClure; Chief Justice Warren.



NEWELL W. ELLISON, *Secretary of the Board of Trustees, The George Washington University*

"PERHAPS the single most important requirement in our complex society today is that there be adequate protection of the rights of the individual against the increasing demands of government. It has been said that an essential difference between democracy and totalitarianism is that democracy has shown a keener insight into the importance and dignity of the individual. The Act by which this Court was created one hundred years ago, and the manner in which the Judges of the Court have exercised their unique jurisdiction, are inspiring and encouraging instances of that insight. Together they have created an institution of justice that occupies in our Government a position of special respect and effectiveness."

Below, left: Chief Judge Jones greets John M. Martin, Attorney of Beverly Hills, Calif.; in the background, Willard L. Hart, Clerk of the Court of Claims and University alumnus, and Mrs. Hart. Below, right: Mr. Hart is greeted by Judge Littleton and Mrs. Littleton.



The Court In Retrospect

The Court of Claims was established in 1855, consisting of three judges, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold office during good behavior. Its jurisdiction was limited to suits against the United States, and it was originally created for the purpose of rendering advisory opinions to Congress.

The number of judges has since been increased to 5, and the Court is now authorized to appoint 15 commissioners to take testimony in cases referred to them, and to report their findings to the court. Its jurisdiction has been expanded to include suits founded upon the Constitution, any Act of Congress, any regulation of an executive department, any expenses or implied contract with the United States, and for

liquidated or unliquidated damages in such cases as the taking of property under the power of eminent domain, suits for refund of taxes, suits for the infringement of patents, suits by military or naval personnel for pay, etc.

The Court also exercises appellate jurisdiction over the Indian Claims Commission, and, with the appellant's and appellee's consent, over the district courts in tort cases against the United States.

During its 100 years the Court has decided over 180,000 cases. Its highest judgment was approximately 32 million dollars. In the last 30 years its judgments have amounted to \$273,629,789.25, or an average of \$9,120,992.97 a year. Since the organization of the Court it has rendered total judgments in the neighborhood of one billion dollars.

Beginning left foreground and reading clockwise around table: Donald D. Shepard, member of the Board of Trustees of the University; Mr. J. Wallace Kemp; Mrs. Jennings Smith and Mr. Smith, University alumnus; Judge James R. Kirkland, President of the General Alumni Association of the University; C. Max Farrington, Assistant to the President; William T. Fryer, University Professor of Law; Helen Newman, member of the University's Board of Trustees and Librarian for the U. S. Supreme Court; Mrs. Willard Triest and Mr. Triest; Walter R. Tuckerman, member of the University's Board of Trustees.





Research in Three States

UNIVERSITY and Army officials this Fall inspected three units of the Human Resources Research Office at Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Knox, Ky.; and Fort Ord, Calif. HUMRRO is administered by the University for the Army to conduct research on human problems of training and leadership. Leaving from National Airport are University President Cloyd H. Marvin; Maj. Gen. Armistead D. Mead, Chief, Infantry Section, Continental Army Command; Dr. Meredith P. Crawford, Director HUMRRO; Brig. Gen. J. P. Daley, Deputy Chief for Research Office, Chief of Research and De-

velopment; Dr. B. D. Van Evera, University Coordinator of Scientific Activities, and Dr. Howard O. Holt, Assistant Director for Continental Army Command Relations, HUMRRO.

At Fort Ord, seated with Dr. Marvin is Lieut. Gen. Robert N. Young, Sixth Army Commander; standing, General Mead; Col. Patrick D. Mulcahy, HUMRRO military chief; Maj. Gen. Gilman C. Mudgett, Commanding General, 6th Infantry Division and Fort Ord; Dr. Frank Palmer, Research Director for Unit #2 at Fort Ord, and Director Crawford.

The Ph.D. and Public Service

ANY STUDENT entering a university soon becomes aware of the prestige and honor accorded the individual who has the right to place the initials "Ph.D." after his name. Too few people, however, appreciate the true significance of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For not only does doctoral study require the mastery of a body of knowledge on a level considerably beyond the passing of specified courses, it demands creative research—an original contribution in a field of specialization.

By demonstrating his proficiency in scholarly investigation and research methods and techniques, the successful Ph.D. candidate has an opportunity and an obligation to make an important contribution to modern society. In no area is creative research more in demand than in the Federal Government, which year by year encompasses more fields in which the "expert" is vital.

At George Washington, study for the Doctor of Philosophy degree is supervised by the Graduate Council.

John W. Kendrick, Staff Member of the National Bureau of Economic Research, defends his thesis at the final oral examination. Mr. Kendrick (at the end of table facing camera), with his Master in Research, Gerhard Colm, Chief Economist for the National Planning Association at his left, is questioned by (reading clockwise around the table) W. Duane Evans, Chief Statistician, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States

Department of Labor; Irving H. Siegel, Staff Member, Council of Economic Advisers, Executive Office of the President of the United States; Robert W. Bolwell, Chairman of the Graduate Council; Wilson E. Schmidt, Assistant Professor of Economics at the University; Donald S. Watson, Professor of Economics at the University; and James Coogan, Associate Professor of Economics at the University.



This division of the University was established in 1930. University officials agreed then as now that study for the Ph.D. degree involves a discipline basically different from that for a Master's degree. The Master's degree, representing a comprehensive survey of a field of knowledge for the purpose of teaching or other professional use, requires study of materials presented largely in the courses of the various University departments and divisions. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy requires the student to go beyond the study of established fields of knowledge organized under University departments and in courses of instruction, and is concerned primarily with creative research within a field of specialization.

With this distinction in mind, the Graduate Council is limited in its function to the supervision of doctoral study alone, and the colleges and schools of the University which award Bachelor's degrees also administer their respective programs of study for the Master's degrees.

Membership of the Graduate Council is composed of faculty members from the other schools and colleges of the University who are interested in advanced study and research, plus specialists from governmental departments and laboratories and from other research institutions. Members



"At no other time in America's history have the activities of the Federal Government been of such transcendent importance not only to our citizens but to all the inhabitants of the world. In many unusually specialized and complicated Government positions, the need for advanced training and development of employees is vitally important. President Eisenhower has informed Congress of his desire for legislation which will permit outside training of Federal employees in research laboratories, State agencies, private industrial concerns, universities, and other non-Federal facilities. We will ask the new Congress to give the President this much-needed authority."

GEORGE M. MOORE,
AB 37, LLB 40
Commissioner
U. S. Civil Service Commission

of the Council serve voluntarily, and are recommended for membership by a standing Committee on New Fields and New Masters.

The discipline for the degree is divided into two stages. First the candidate must acquire a broad background of knowledge in five or six related fields of learning pertinent to

his field of specialization. This study is supervised by a Consultative Committee made up of Council members who are authorities in his areas of study. The student demonstrates his competence in these fields by passing the Council Fellowship Examination. He is then entitled to the status of Fellow of the Council, and is ready to begin the second phase of his work—a comprehensive research project in his chosen field of specialization, under the personal direction of a Master in Research from the Council.

The research project must be presented in a written dissertation; if the dissertation is approved, the candidate must defend it in a final oral examination, before members of the Council who are authorities in his

field, plus guest experts from the Government or from other institutions.

Advanced students who are in the process of writing their dissertations, together with their supervising professors, present their research projects for discussion and criticism at general meetings of the Council. Faculty members, outside specialists, and other advanced students in widely separated fields offer questions and suggestions which frequently result in better methods and data. These programs afford the doctoral student valuable experience in oral exposition and discussion before an intelligent and critical audience.

The Council at present offers study in 19 broad fields: Anatomy, Bacteriology, Biochemistry, Biology,

Chairman Bolwell introduces a Fellow of the Council and his Master in Research to a general meeting of the Council.

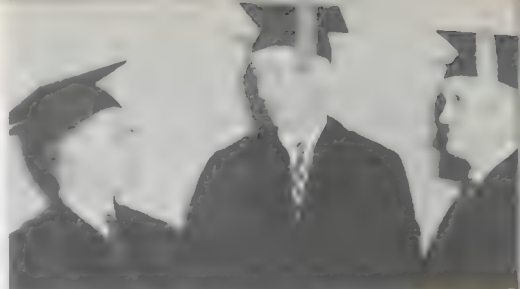


Botany, Chemistry, Economics, History, Law, Literatures and Languages, Mathematics, Pharmacology, Physics, Physiology, Political Science, Psychiatry, Psychology, Statistics, and Zoology.

Study is necessarily limited to those fields in which the University has unusual research resources. In addition to the facilities of research and personnel which the University directly affords, the Council is in a position to take advantage of a large number of governmental libraries, laboratories, and research collections, together with international and private institutions situated in Washington, such as the Pan-American Union, the International Monetary Fund, the Folger Shakespeare Library, and the Carnegie Institution.

Not surprisingly, the most popular fields of study in the Graduate Council are those which are also subjects for research in Departments of the Government. Prof. Robert W. Bolwell, Chairman of the Graduate Council since 1939, states:

"The majority of our doctoral students are either employed by the Federal Government or are preparing for some type of public service. They require or desire further training in such fields as Economics, Political Science, Psychology, Statistics, Physics, the Medical Sciences, and the like, in order to improve their



Left to right: Frederic Leonard, Leonard A. Mika, and Benjamin Wilson, bacteriologists from Camp Detrick, Maryland, at the Fall Convocation, 1955, when all three received the Ph.D. degree.

personal and professional status. Many of them are already employed in laboratories and research agencies, in work relating to their particular studies, and are assured of better careers when the doctorate has been achieved.

"A minority . . . in such fields as History, Languages and Literature, and the like, are preparing for advanced teaching on the college or university level, and require or desire training in these specialized fields. There are also opportunities for specialized work in the Federal Government in these fields, in which the needs for advanced study are the same."

Since the creation of the Graduate Council in 1930, 148 doctoral degrees have been awarded. More than one half of the candidates for these degrees were pursuing a career in government when the degree was awarded, and many others have gone into government service since receiving the degree.

—JOHN S. TOOMEY

Television Signals Bounce Around the World

OCEAN-SPANNING broadcasts of commercial television may be made possible by new techniques made public at The George Washington University last month.

Radio and electronics engineers, meeting under the joint auspices of the University and the Institute of Radio Engineers, discussed previously classified findings about communications at a two-day "Symposium on Communications by Scatter Techniques".

A major limitation of ultra-high frequency (UHF) and very-high frequency (VHF) broadcasting, such as television and micro-wave, has been the fact that these methods were only good for "line of sight" areas, areas within the visible horizon.

Antenna height and absence of physical obstacles are usually considered primary factors in determining how far away a "readable signal" or television picture can be obtained by receivers.

For a long time, however, it has

been obvious that certain conditions made it possible to receive UHF and VHF signals beyond the horizon. For example, without benefit of coaxial cable, television broadcasts from Minneapolis, Minn., were often picked up in Duluth, Minn., over 150 miles to the north and well beyond the visible horizon.

Radio engineers began studying the phenomena a few years ago and now, according to Dr. Alan B. DuMont, pioneer in television and president of the Alan B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., and Federal Communications Commissioner Edward M. Webster, beyond-the-horizon broadcasting at UHF and VHF frequencies is a distinct possibility.

Commissioner Webster told those attending the symposium that the new technique seemed to bring into the realm of possibility "extremely reliable" circuits over distances of up to 1000 miles.

He predicted that "the methods worked out through study of scattering



Television Pioneer Alan B. Dumont and Federal Communications Commissioner Edward M. Webster forecast future of "scatter."
Photo by Gerald V. Hecht

of higher frequency signals in the upper atmosphere" . . . will undoubtedly have a great impact upon future communications circuits between fixed points."

Dr. DuMont elaborated upon the use of scatter techniques. He foresaw world-wide television broadcasts . . . hitherto impossible because of distance limitations upon existing techniques . . . with programs being beamed between the United States and Europe.

"I cannot conceive," he said, "of any factor that is as capable as television for the promotion of global understanding and harmony . . . Scatter very definitely gives the (television) industry the tool by which it can be

accomplished."

He pointed to a recent American Telephone and Telegraph Co. successful attempt to bridge beyond-the-horizon distances by using an aircraft over the Carribean to relay television impulses between Florida and Cuba. The new techniques employing "scatter" will accomplish the same thing, without the aid of aircraft.

The symposium was welcomed by Martin A. Mason, Dean of The George Washington University School of Engineering. Papers were read dealing with mechanisms of propagation, component systems and propagation results of experiments in the field.

—DON CALLANDER

University Alumni Representatives

The General Alumni Association of the University has appointed the first group of its Alumni Representatives in Government agencies. These graduates and other appointees to follow will serve in a liaison capacity between the General Alumni Association and its members employed by the Federal Government.

They will receive special notices of alumni meetings, projects and campus events.

Working with the University's Office of Educational Counseling, the Alumni Representatives will assist in the dissemination of information about the University to their fellow-employees.

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TAX COURT OF THE U. S.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Richard M. Cox, Chief Counsel's Office, Internal Revenue Service

APPOINTMENTS

Craig S. Atkins, AB 23, LLB 25, former Assistant Chief Counsel of the Department of Internal Revenue, has been appointed Judge of the Tax Court.



Craig S. Atkins, Sr.

Dr. Henry Birnbaum, PhD 54, has been appointed an Assistant to the Director of the National Bureau of Standards. In this position, he will conduct special studies for the Director and assist him in Bureau relations with the Congress and other Government agencies. He was formerly Publications Officer for the National Science Foundation and Head of the Editorial Branch of the Office of Naval Research. **Richard F. Broz, LLB 53**, has been appointed Assistant United States attorney in Washington State. He recently served the State Department of Fish-

eries and Game as an assistant State Attorney-General.

Col. Howard H. Cloud Jr., 1952 graduate of the Air Force Manpower Management Training Program has been re-appointed Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Armed Forces Management Association.

Howard C. Feddersen, LLB 1937, has been appointed Deputy Director of the Dairy Division of Agricultural Marketing Service.

Martin D. Garber, LLB 32, has been appointed director of the Food Distribution Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

Col. Carlton D. Goodiel, MD 26, is Surgeon General for the Military District of Washington. He holds the Legion of Merit for outstanding work in rehabilitating Korean casualties.

Howard P. Locke, LLB 27, has been appointed the Clerk of the Tax Court of the United States. He has served in the Justice Department as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Tax Division, and Assistant to the Director,





Howard P. Locke, LLB '27, is sworn in as Clerk of the Tax Court by Chief Deputy Clerk, Ralph A. Starnes.

Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Locke has also served as Attorney and Administrative Officer, General and Special Claims Commission between the United States and Mexico.

Vernon D. Northrop, AB 28, AM 31, has been named managing director of the city of Philadelphia. He has also served as Finance Director of that city, and was formerly an Undersecretary of the Interior.

Lee D. Sinclair, LLB 37, has been named Chief of the Packers and Stock-

yards Branch of the Department of Agriculture. He was formerly in charge of the Trade Practice Section of the Packers and Stockyards Branch.

George A. Van Staden, AB 50, AM 52, has recently assumed duties as Financial Management Officer of the National Institutes of Health. He was formerly Chief of Financial Management Branch's Budget Management Section.

OTHER

Robert E. Barbour, Ex 51, has been assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. He has also served in Iraq and Japan.

Paul F. Borden, LLB 41, a Naval Commander, has been admitted to practice before Federal courts in the Territory of Hawaii. The assistant legal officer for the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, was previously admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, the Circuit of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Commander Borden graduated from the National Law School.

Charles A. Carter, LLB 24, LLM 26, who retired as a fishery specialist with the U. S. Tariff Commission, in 1952, has been engaged by the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wild-

life Service. He is in the Economics and Cooperative Marketing Section. Five graduates of the University have been elected to serve on a 16-member Employee Council in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, set up to provide a means for employees to share in the formulation of personnel policies and practices. They are: Elinor Elizabeth Dunnigan, AB 30, AM 32; George W. Kahler, AM 53; Louise M. Krueger, AM 42; Walter H. Morse, LLM 52; and Miller F. Shurtleff, AB 50. Ralph D. Remley, BS 33, of the Civil Service Commission, received a citation during the American Library Association's convention for his work in the Montgomery County Library System. Lt. Col. Thomas A. Lee has assumed command of the Atlanta Air Reserve Center, Atlanta, Ga. He recently returned to this country from an assignment with the U. S. Air Force in Japan. Colonel Lee attended the Air Forces Manpower Management Training Program in 1952.

Roland Robert Robinson, BS 53, is among six scientists who were elected to fellowships in the American Society of Agronomy. The recognition was given for outstanding research during the past year in the fields of crops and soils. Dr. Robinson is with the Agricultural Research Service, Regional Pasture Research Laboratory, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

—MIGNON ROGERS



Miss Harvey



Miss Lapham

HONORS

Barbara Harvey, University senior majoring in Foreign Affairs, a Clerk-Typist in the Overseas Recruitment Office of the United States Information Agency, has been elected to membership in "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities."

Derrill Rohlf, graduate student in Engineering, an Electronic Scientist at the Naval Research Laboratory, was selected for membership in Omicron Delta Kappa, men's national honorary leadership fraternity.

Lois Lapham, University junior majoring in Education, a Student Trainee, Editorial Clerk—Research, at the National Bureau of Standards, was a candidate for Homecoming Queen.

COLLEGE PAYS OFF

"Over a lifetime the average college graduate can expect to receive about \$100,000 more income than the average high school graduate, Paul C. Glick and Herman P. Miller, Bureau of the Census, reported to the American Sociological Society recently.

—COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BULLETIN



The United States Steel Corporation was host to the Air Force Officers of the University's Military Economics and Politics Program Friday, November 18, when the group flew to McGuire Air Force Base for a tour and luncheon at the Fairless Works of U. S. Steel in nearby Fairless Hills, Pennsylvania.

A tour of a modern steel plant is part of the study of Industrial Economics under the Program. The group was accompanied by Dr. Donald S. Watson, Professor of Economics and Director of the Program; and Dr. J. D. Coker, of the Office of Defense Mobilization, Professorial Lecturer at the University.



The University View



Mrs. Joshua Evans, University Trustee, and Judge James R. Kirkland, Alumni President, greeted alumni who attended the first annual symposium held in conjunction with Homecoming.

Fly to the Moon

Nuclear energy . . . is highly concentrated energy. You can carry in your pocket a bomb which demolishes a city. You can put it in an airplane and the airplane will fly 60 times around the earth—but who is interested in fly-

ing 60 times around the earth? . . .

There is one valuable application of this high concentration—excepting the military applications which are very important—namely flight to the moon and beyond. This is the rocket which really needs concentrated energy. We



cannot send a rocket to the moon, because gasoline doesn't give enough energy. This, as far as I see, is the only interesting application of atomic energy and fission.

GEORGE GAMOW, Physics D., *Professor of Theoretical Physics*

No More Juries

In New York in particular there has been a great deal of criticism of the

backlog of cases on the docket. In some of the civil courts in New York a person has to wait 4½ years before his case comes up . . . A judge of the Ap-



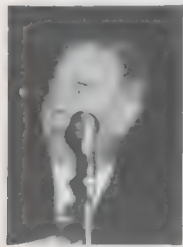
ws the Atomic Age

pellate Court in New York has stated it takes at least three times as long to try a case by jury as when the case is left to the judge, and for that reason more and more litigants seem to prefer to have their cases decided. Therefore, the probability seems to be in New York that more and more cases are going to be referred to judges. The jury system is slowly going out—at least in civil cases.

LOUIS H. MAYO, B.S., LLB, J.S.D., *Associate Professor of Law*

Time for Spiritual Values

Shall we be able to advance scientific progress and along with that shall we make also the necessary enrichment and adaptation fulfillment of our spiritual values. Let not our epitaph be—I quote



from Mr. T. S. Eliot:

Here were a decent godless people,
Their only monument the asphalt
road

And a thousand lost golf balls.

FRED S. TUPPER, Ph.D., *Professor of English Literature*

Old Problems More Complex

So far as economics is concerned there aren't any new problems. These are as

old, I suppose, as the human race. They are only more complex, and it is in their great complexity and the attempt to solve them that is the real problem,

I think, so far as economics is concerned today.

ARTHUR E. BURNS, Ph.D., *Professor of Economics*



Government Plays Monopoly

The United States Government has a monopoly of fissionable materials and



will allow only a few such as General Electric, DuPont, Union Carbide, to use them

... If the Government in the beginning of the Nineteenth Cen-

tury had had a monopoly on steam, and had permitted only certain companies to generate steam, we would have a quite different world than the one we now live in. I'm talking about the Atomic Energy Committee members and the way they let these contracts out. I'm merely facing up to the problem. I'm not criticizing the companies.

EDWARD C. ACHESON, Ph.D., *Associate Professor of Finance*

Man As Old As He Feels

A problem which concerns every conceivable way of life is the aging popu-



lation which is becoming greater and greater ...

We have an old, old tradition ...

There is a chronological age established by tradition and rules

which were probably good many years

ago—that a man must leave his post at a given age. One of the most important things we must do, both to furnish employment for this ever aging group and to get full productivity, is to base retirement ... on physiological age and not on chronological age.

BRIAN BLADES, A.B., M.D., *Professor of Surgery*

Gadgets Out of Control

We've got to be ... interested in how to live together and how to control our



gadgets rather than let those gadgets control us. I'm concerned ... with the science talent searches that you and I have. Let's get all the good minds.

Let's get them into the sciences. How about getting some good minds on the bench and in the classroom and in the pulpit ... How about some scholarships and some other help in order to control these things. I don't want to live in this pushbutton world ... I don't want that kind of age, and I don't think that you and I need that kind of age providing we are willing to face up to the problem and close the gap between the social sciences and the sciences.

BURNICE H. JARMAN, A.M., Ed.D., *Professor of Education*

Not to Live Alone

It seems to me that the most important problem is the development of a recognition on the part of each of us as individuals that we cannot live alone. More importantly than that, a positive determination that as individuals we will not live alone.

MARTIN A. MASON, B.S. in Eng., Ing.—Dr., *Professor of Civil Engineering*

God at the Center

Do we live in a world which has God at the center, or do we live in a world which has man at the center? I'm glad that we all here have come to realize that the atomic age shall find a point of reference outside of itself if a different world is to be a better world. I am reminded of what Theodore Roosevelt once said:

"To train a man scientifically without training him morally is to make him a menace to society."

JOSEPH R. SIZOO, A.B., S.T.D., DD., Litt.D., *Milbank Professor of Religion*

JANUARY, 1956

Hope for Our Times

We hope from this discussion you will have a better understanding of the times in which we live, feeling that the University . . . will do what it can through its instructors, through its students, through its Board of Trustees,

through its alumni, to face the problems of the atomic age in a way that would become men and to show that all history is not simply a race between education and catastrophe but a race perhaps between man and man in man's attempt to bring out the best as he looks upward and goes forward.

JOHN FRANCIS LATIMER, Ph.D., *Professor of Classical Languages and Literatures and Moderator of the Symposium*

William H. Hunley, BME, Naval Architect at the Bureau of Ships, looks into the future with the assistance of Dean Martin A. Mason of the School of Engineering at Fall Commencement.



Spring Semester Offerings

SEVERAL courses of particular interest to Federal employees will be offered during the Spring Semester.

Offered in the School of Education will be: Employee Training, an evening course dealing with current practices, operating policies and programs of selected organizations. Classes meet Wednesdays from 7 to 9 p.m.

Also: Learning and Teaching as applied to all forms of supervisory work, Wednesdays from 6:10 to 8 p.m. Adult Education, the adult as a learner, the teacher of adults, Tuesdays from 7:35 to 9:35 p.m. Audio-Visual Education, dealing with the role of audio-visual materials in learning, Saturdays, with lectures from 9 to 11 a.m. and laboratory from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

An Introduction to Recreation will be offered to those interested in the field of physical education, class time to be arranged.

The School of Engineering will add four new courses to the curriculum for a master's degree in Engineering Administration, a program designed to improve the "management and administrative knowledge and ability of engineers and scientists in government and industry."

Communication of Ideas, will be offered to advance the ability of professional engineers in the oral presentation of engineering and science.

Of special interest to government engineers will be a course entitled Budget Preparation and Control. The course is designed to help workers in government and industry faced with the problems of estimating budgetary needs.

Statistics can be helpful to management personnel if they know how to use them. The course, Managerial Statistics, Quality Control and Standardization, is being initiated for this purpose.

Special emphasis will be placed upon handling contracts between government and private industry in a course called Contract Administration. It will "improve the engineer's ability to administer such contracts, their award and execution, and to negotiate satisfactory clauses and conditions."

Two new courses are being offered by the School of Government, and several offered during the Fall semester are being repeated, for those men and women who want to improve their

competence in governmental administration.

The Management Function, is concerned with the principles and processes of management with particular attention to the planning of organization, the directing of the work of the agency, the measurement of achievement, and the conduct of external relations. It will be taught Tuesdays from 6 to 8 p.m. by Dr. Roy B. Eastin, Executive Officer, Government Printing Office.

Dr. William Torpey will teach another new course, primarily for advanced students in personnel administration, Reading and Conference Course in Public Personnel Administration, Mondays, 6 to 8 p.m.

Two other courses, originally planned for the Fall semester only, are being repeated during the Spring Semester. These are Staff Functions in Governmental Administration, which is aimed at providing an understanding of how the staff functions may be used by management, Thursdays, 6 to 8 p.m., and Budget Formulation and Fiscal Control, Tuesdays, 8 to 10 p.m. Staff Functions will be taught by Mr. Eric Hagberg, Chief, Philippines Division, International Cooperation Administration; and Budgeting by Mr. Irving Schwartz, Deputy Assistant Director for Administration, U. S. Information Agency.

SPRING REGISTRATION

Registration for the University's 1956 Spring Semester will be held February 2 and 3 from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Law School registration will take place in Stockton Hall, 720 20th st. nw. Other students should apply at Building C, 2029 G st. nw.

Students not currently enrolled should submit to the Director of Admissions, Building C, 2029 G st. nw., either a University Admissions Form or an Application for Re-admission. Appropriate forms may be secured at the Office of Admissions or may be requested by telephone or mail.

Mr. John Provan, a Special Assistant for Supply and Logistics in the Office of Secretary of Defense, and formerly director of organization and methods work in the Federal Civil Defense Administration, also joins the School of Government staff as a lecturer in political science. He will teach Advanced Organization and Management, Thursday, 6 to 8 p.m. This course will give primary attention to the techniques of organization and methods work.

These courses are in addition to the School of Government's regular offerings in the field of public administration and management.

The Law School announces courses for degree programs and continuing legal education studies.

Brief Writing and Oral Argument, dealing with basic techniques of written and oral argumentation. Evening classes.

A new course in Oil and Gas Taxation provides study of legal aspects of financing methods in oil and gas operations, with applications of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code provisions.

Also new is a seminar study of Taxation of Foreign Income, considering methods of taxing income received from abroad, and taxation of non-resident aliens. Both courses have evening sessions. Again offered will be: Public Utilities; Control and Use of Atomic Energy; and Food and Drug Law.

The College of General Studies is offering a special program for cartographers at the U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office, and also a new program for technicians at the Naval Engineering Experiment Station in Annapolis, Md.

Dean Arthur E. Burns uses the largest globe on campus to illustrate scope of a new area study at the University: "The Soviet Orbit, Its Ideologies and Institutions." From left Brady Barr, Dean Burns, Brandon Forest, Associate Professor of European History Ronald B. Thompson, and Assistant Professor of Russian, Helen Yakobson.





Khaki to Classroom

Col. Edward Alton Hillary, U. S. Army Retired, was greeted by

Dean James H. Fox upon receiving the A.B. and A.M. degrees in Education at Fall Convocation.

Colonel Hillary enrolled in the School of Education's Five Year Program for Teacher Training designed for retired military personnel. Special schedules are offered, both on full time and part time basis, enabling them to qualify for teaching in the shortest time compatible with their past experience.

Foggy Bottom

EDWARD T. FOLLIARD, EX 26, who is the WASHINGTON POST TIMES HERALD White House reporter, reports that the major international conferences of Europe these days discuss what is being said "at Whitehall in London and Foggy Bottom in Washington."

Mr. Folliard, who lived in Foggy Bottom and attended the University there while he was a cub police reporter, says the Gridiron Club defined this area during its annual program of skits presented before President Eisenhower and other distinguished guests. Foggy Bottom, it was said, is a section of Washington containing the Lincoln Memorial, the State Department, and The George Washington University.

Among those honored as alumnae of distinction at the Fall tea of Columbian Women: Miss Elizabeth Benson, Dean of Women at Gallaudet College, a Federal institution which is the world's only college for the deaf; Dr. Alma J. Speer, Washington physician; and Miss Fay Bentley, formerly District of Columbia Juvenile Court Judge.



Federal Firsts

BY MEANS OF an improved test developed by a team composed of a Federal and a University scientist, it is now possible to determine accurately the amount of heart muscle damage in victims of heart attacks. In heart attacks, damaged heart muscle signals the degree of its distress by the release of an enzyme called transaminase.

Dr. Daniel Steinberg of the Public Health Service's National Heart Institute at Bethesda, Md., and Dr. Bernard Ostrow of The George Washington University have modified an earlier laboratory method for the detection of transaminase which was developed at the Sloan-Kettering Institute in New York and have carried out a critical evaluation of it as a clinical test for heart damage. Particularly important in terms of clinical usefulness is their adaptation of the method to a comparatively inexpensive, generally available spectrophotometer—a device for analyzing solutions by the quantity of light absorbed in passing through them.

The diagnostic procedure was used in a series of over 60 patients admitted to The George Washington University Hospital following heart attacks.

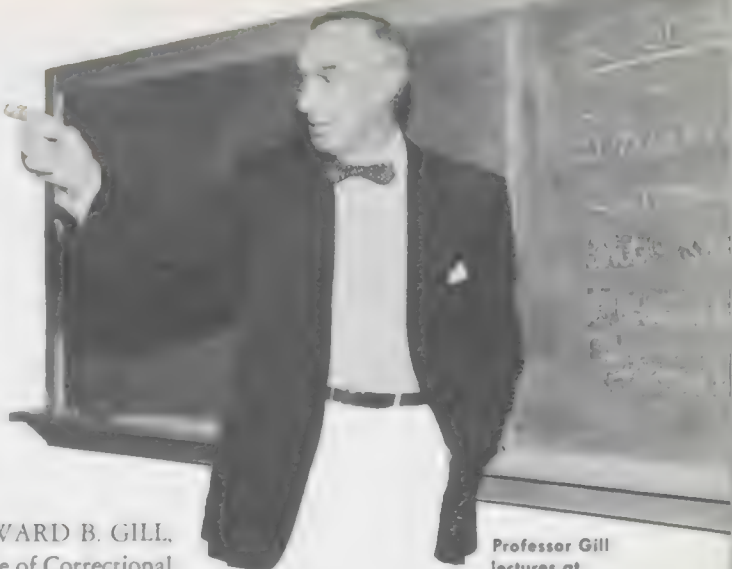
By proving the usefulness of transaminase as a measure of heart muscle damage these researchers have made available to the physician a tool with unique advantages for diagnosing the extent and seriousness of heart muscle infarcts—areas of severe damage which follow the plugging of the coronary artery "supply lines" to the heart muscle.

To date, the physician has been able to deduce from the electrocardiograph tracing the approximate location of injury. This evidence has not, however, distinguished between temporary and permanent damage. The new test should show extent of permanent damage.

Dr. R. Keith Cannon (right), Chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences, National Academy of Sciences, addressed the Opening Assembly of the University School of Medicine last Fall. He was greeted by University Dean Walter A. Bloedorn.



Personal Problems Make Crimes



Professor Gill lectures at Camp Gordon

P

ROF. HOWARD B. GILL.

Director of the Institute of Correctional Administration at George Washington University, Washington D. C., says "you can't treat murder, robbery and rape in correctional work. These are only symptoms of the real cause of a crime. Solving a man's personal problem is the most important thing."

Professor Gill, visiting the Provost Marshal General Center, Camp Gordon, Ga., at the invitation of Maj. Gen. William H. Maglin, Provost Marshal General of the United States Army, has been fighting for the recognition of this and other advanced ideas in the confinement field for a good many years.

He is at PMGS presently to observe and address the Correction and Confinement class now in session.

Professor Gill is well known in the Criminological field as originator

and superintendent to the State Prison Colony, Norfolk, Mass., one of the first community-type prisons in the world.

The prison was built in 1927 and based on the principle that "offenders should be trained to live under the normal conditions of their culture in order to learn how to live in that culture on release." Prisoners in the colony are housed, fed, and live much as they would on the outside.

Professor Gill has a great deal of praise for the Army's correctional methods. He claims that "penologists in the Army are well advanced and the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Camp Gordon and Cumberland (the two DB's he has visited), organized as compound type installations, represent

the modern type of community prison. They are similar, in a military fashion, of course, to what was done at Norfolk."

Down through the years Professor Gill has advocated other advanced cor-

"Blackboard Bungle," Delta Gamma skit for the University Goat Show, cast three "Federal daughters": Sue Hennings, daughter of Senator Hennings; Mimi MacArthur, granddaughter of Senator Barkley; and Bunny Miller, granddaughter of Senator Chavez. The "goats," who are sorority pledges, raised more than 1500 cans of food for charity. They were required as admissions to the event.



rectional methods. In 1937 he wrote a paper which "startled" his colleagues. It suggested a prison system for tractable inmates, in which they could work in a free society during the day and return to prison at night.

Gradually, the idea is taking hold and, in fact, the Army is using this system, called "installation parole", in a modified way, when members of Disciplinary Barracks are allowed to work around an Army Post during the day, and return to their barracks at night.

Professor Gill feels that the future of effective crime work and the solution of many of its problems lies in the coordination of the activities of the courts, probation and parole boards, police and confinement facilities with a responsible leader at the head.

Again, he points out that the Army had adopted this advanced idea by placing the Disciplinary Barracks under the responsibility of the Military Police Corps, an example of coordinating police and confinement activities.

A graduate of the 1913 class of Harvard, Professor Gill has served in the past as General Superintendent of Prisons for the District of Columbia, Washington D. C., and Consultant in Prisons to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Republic of Panama and Federal and State agencies such as the U. S. Departments of Justice, Interior and Commerce. In addition, he wrote "Prisons", Volume 5, of the Attorney



First to complete the Master of Arts in Government under the University's Military Economics and Politics Program (the "Targets Course") are these men, most of whom are now many airmiles away. "Mission" complete, August 15, a few flew in for Commencement, October 15. They are: Capt. H. J. Spencer, Capt. W. Berry, Lt. Col. E. W. Byrne, Maj. S. M. Rickey, Maj. H. C. Henschel; Second Row: Maj. E. H. Beeson, Lt. C. O. Carter, Capt. H. O. Froslio, Lt. J. H. Stephens, Capt. C. L. Brown, Capt. G. F. Drury; Third Row: Maj. M. L. Stephens, Capt. L. C. Langdon, Maj. E. A. Ruppelt, Prof. D. S. Watson, Lt. R. T. Herbst, Maj. F. F. Smiley, Lt. A. J. Kramer, Capt. D. H. Gregory.

General's Survey and other publications in the correctional field.

At the Institute of Correctional Administration, which he directs, several sessions are conducted annually for Federal and State officials and Department of Defense personnel involved in correctional work. During the past

three years approximately 350 military officers, including 70 from the Army, the majority from the Military Police Corps, have attended this institute.

Release from the Public Information Center, Provost Marshal General Center, Camp Gordon, Ga.

CONVOCATION, *from page 4*

dor Dempster McIntosh, Ambassador to Uruguay from the United States; Julio Lacarte Muro, Uruguayan Ambassador to Bolivia; Mario C. Fullgraff, Member of the Board of Directors, Bank of the Republic of Uruguay; Henry F. Holland, Assistant Secretary of State, Inter-American Affairs; John F. Simmons, United States Chief of Protocol; and Maj. Gen. Robert W.

Douglass, United States Aide to the President of Uruguay.

University Dean of Faculties O. S. Colclough opened the ceremony, announcing that "to the University now comes the privilege of honoring a sister republic, whose espousal of, and determined stand for, hemispheric solidarity founded upon democratic ideals has been and is a continuing source of inspiration. The University, then, honors one whose career speaks

A C I T A T I O N

LUIS BATLLE BERRES,—

Heir and conservator of the best traditions of his nation; participant over the years as director, publisher, owner of a newspaper, yet always a working member of the press, eloquent and effective orator, public servant gifted to establish the ideal as reality and make it an enlightening power in the lives of men, patron of education and culture, complete citizen; beloved and sincere leader during a world period when thoughtful, discriminating action alone holds the confidence of the people, proponent of forward looking socio-economic laws, frank counsellor and dedicated servant of his nation, upholder of democratic ideals which the very name of his country symbolizes, good neighbor and able envoy of understanding between the peoples of the Americas, believer in Inter-American solidarity, not only for its significance to the New World, but as a basis of International cooperation and a way to world peace.

Because of these attributes, by virtue of the authority granted by the United States of America to The George Washington University and its Board of Trustees delegated to me, I confer upon Luis Batlle Berres, President of the Republic of Uruguay, the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

CLOYD H. MARVIN
President of the University



President Marvin conferred the degree upon the President of Uruguay.

out clearly in so many ways for the principles of liberty, as the leader of this great sister republic."

President Batlle Berres was presented for the degree by Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant 3d, a member of the Board of Trustees.

The University hood of buff and blue was placed by President Marvin, who then read the citation.

President Batlle Berres responded by speaking about education in his country and in democratic countries everywhere.

He also presented to the University a set of documents about the life of Uruguay's great national hero, Artigas. "Today," he said, "I saw in the National Archives an original letter from Artigas to Monroe. The relationship between our two countries is not new, and our cooperation in the future

holds hope for the future of all nations."

During part of his address President Batlle Berres addressed himself directly to University students, as follows:

"Now when I address the youth of George Washington University, I feel that I address them as I would my own country's university youth. I have pointed out differences, but only to be able to tell you now that these are not so great that my attitude towards you may be wholly different from the attitude I might assume if I were addressing them.

"In a representative democracy, the university youth is a representative youth. It assumes the representation and the responsibility of being the nation's vanguard, not in a sense of privilege, but in a sense of responsi-

bility and risk. We are not in the presence of a leading aristocracy, but in the presence of a group of citizens of a democratic society who are aware that they have the same function as the young men and women who toil in workshops, factories or farms but under a different banner: the demand of a greater effort. To greater ability, greater responsibility.

"I wish to tell you, although my telling so does not amount, I am sure to a revelation, that in my country and, generally speaking, in all Latin American countries, the problem of the general orientation of our educational programs was at a given moment a much discussed subject and a matter of much concern. Hot debates ensued as to what should be the main consideration: the technical, practical specialization, or the humanist purely intellectual pursuit. It is not worth while to tell you what was the solution finally adopted. That is not essential. What I want to stress is that finally it has been realized that both orientations are important and neither of them ought to be preferred to the other; that as important as producing a good technician, wholly reliable, with a sound practical background, are this man's spiritual links with all the general problems of culture and of mankind; that nothing pertaining to the human race ought to be alien to his interest.

"We can hardly conceive of a technical education system moulding men devoid of all power of social sympathy—as if it were possible that the great technical investigators (and you have had a surprising number of them, from Franklin to Edison)—could not be, at the same time, great dreamers, in whom all mankind seems to be reflected, summed up and consummated.

"The universities must mould, therefore, not only specialists, but, fundamentally, men, in the most comprehensive and noble meaning of the word. In this respect we all think the same, and it is necessary that those men be aware that the earth, always prodigal to man, offers, in all the nations of the world, generous and infinite opportunities.

"There is a tremendous bulk of undeveloped and perhaps even unknown wealth, the greatest of which might be the power, the working capabilities of millions of men whose essential values are as yet unrevealed, through a tradition going back for centuries or even millenniums.

"The world has shrunk; the means of communication between men are speedier than ever. The antipodes are no longer so far apart as we used to think. But there is still a distance that must be shortened, and that is the distance separating or able to separate man from man.

"You have reached an average

standard of living which, I believe, has never been attained before at any stage of human history, and which, for this reason, we must assume to be a definitive achievement of our civilization that we hope some day will be shared by all nations.

"And although the acquisition of material values should not necessarily be the essential end of a human destiny, it is none the less true that, if attained, it will be a happy beginning for conquering spiritual values.

"This must be maintained, but it must also be surpassed. It is worthwhile to remind the American youth I am addressing that, because it belongs to this nation which is a great power, one of the mightiest nations of the world, it is not like any other youth, rather it is a youth on which all the other young men and women of the earth have set their eyes.

"Every generation rises to meet life as a hope. I do not refer to their own personal expectations, but to what others expect of them. They are executors of the inheritance they have received, but in addition they have the responsibility of their own original, authentic achievements.

"The intrinsic value of man, of the human elements which integrate every social community, is what does not allow us to talk about great nations and small nations. Every nation, every country, every State is great pre-

cisely to the extent to which its men are great. Neither the geographical area, nor the wealth it possesses, nor the power it can display, constitutes by itself an element of unquestionable greatness.

"A greatness resting solely on these foundations can be nothing more than a replica of the colossus with clay feet.

"A nation's greatness, therefore, is mainly dependent on the greatness of its sons. The university is one of the elements the community has recourse to in order to mould apt, strong, efficient men. But it is not the only means. No nation has ever been able to set a lasting imprint on history with the sole weight of its material values. The university is a moulding means, but it is not sufficient. There is something

University Librarian Russell Mason inspects Uruguay's gift to the University, a set of documents about Uruguay's national hero, Artigas.



no school can give, and this is what Man has within himself, either because nature has favored him or because the society in which he has been raised has conferred on him those values that the university cannot give.

"In the realm of spiritual values there are no barren wastelands in which the seed of goodness and of

progress cannot bear fruit.

"You have all the necessary elements to constitute a vigorous, creative generation. Yours is the responsibility of putting to good use all those values which nature has offered you, your university has shaped and your community has increased. Your success is our hope."



Asst. Secty. of State for International Organization Affairs Francis O. Wilcox, left, spoke at the Annual Conference of the D. C. Political Science Association at the University. He was welcomed by Max M. Kampelman, association president, and University Prof. John W. Brewer.



His Excellency, Si Haj Mohammed Mokhtar Tamsamani, Counselor for Information and Cultural Relations of the Sherifian Government in French Morocco, spoke recently on the current Moroccan political situation to students in the School of Government at the University.

Appearing under the auspices of the French Embassy, Mr. Tamsamani stressed moderation. He pointed out that many Moroccan nationalists are satisfied, for the

present at least, with the French concept of "inter-dependence." He emphasized the fact that few nations today could claim complete independence, and that such might be disastrous for his own country in its current stage of development.

Mr. Tamsamani indicated further that the Berbers, who compose a large segment of the indigenous population of Morocco, were unwilling to swallow the extreme international philosophies of their Arab fellow countrymen, and that members of his own party were suspicious of the objectives of the Arab league. Mr. Tamsamani believes that Morocco's future lies in the development of friendly relations with the French, backed up by increased independence for Morocco.

Mr. Tamsamani's experience in African affairs includes service in the Commissariat for Moslem Affairs of the Provisional Government of the French Republic in Algiers and in the Division of Political Affairs in Rabat; service with General de Gaulle's Free French Forces during World War II; and membership in the French delegation to the United Nations.

For University Information . . .

University catalogues and class schedules are distributed for use of Federal and International Employees through the following officers. If the educational counselor in your organization wishes additional information about the University, he may secure it through the University Office of Educational Counseling, Dr. Helen S. Stone, ST 3-0250, 439.

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How Would You Finish A Sentence?

Samuel Kavruck, ED D 54, presents a new means of choosing good employees for Uncle Sam.

His dissertation was on "The Sentence Completion Technique as a Means of Predicting the Personality Adjustment of Federal Employees Serving Overseas." Mr. Kavruck, who is Occupational Specialist, Standards Division, U.S. Civil Service Commission, hopes to make the results of his study available to Vocational Guidance Counselors in their counseling of graduating seniors. The Civil Service Commission has long been interested in some way of predicting the success or

failure of particular persons for particular jobs, especially in its overseas employees, where problems of adjustment are most acute. The sentence completion test has been proved 80 per cent accurate in evaluating successful job records. The new approach in projective technique is expected to be diagnostic. It works like this: the prospective employee or student is given a series of unfinished sentences to complete in any way he chooses. As for example: to complete—"Children nowadays are ———." If the completion reads "brats" or "smarter than they used to be", the attitude of the person toward children is pretty obvious.

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Humble, Assistant Personnel Officer
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